

FOUR LIVES LOST IN A CHICAGO FIRE

Big Boiler Explodes While a Blaze Is
In Progress

DOZENS OF PERSONS ARE HURT

Flames Broke Out in the Northwestern
Grain Elevator.

FIFTY-ONE FIREMEN WERE INJURED

Burning Timber Was Blown on Other
Buildings and Several Fires
Were Started.

Chicago, August 5.—Four, and probably more, lives were lost in an explosion which took place this evening during a fire in the Northwestern grain elevator, at Cook and West Water streets. Three of the dead are firemen, and the body of another fireman is thought to be buried in the ruins of the elevator.

The bursting of a boiler caused the havoc. Those killed by the fire are:

JACOB J. SCHULTZ,
JOHN J. COOKMAN,
JACOB S. STRAMER.

The injured:

Charles H. Conway, fireman, burned about the face and hands and body crushed; will die.

Chief Dennis Swenke, right foot crushed, left ear wrenched and painfully burned.

Fire Marshal Campbell, burned about face.

Lieutenant Smith, both legs crushed.

Lieutenant Bartlett, leg crushed.

Assistant Engineer Benjamin Blanchard, badly bruised.

John F. Smith, injured by debris.

William McGuire, fifteen years old, both feet crushed.

Thomas Engle, pipeman, cut about head and internally injured.

Ignatius Bond, cut by falling glass.

Captain Evans, struck by debris and rendered unconscious; serious.

William Hanley, pipeman, cut in head.

William Thompson, hit by falling glass.

All firemen.

Joseph Lacy, burned about face, serious.

Frank C. Haby, burned beyond recognition; may lose sight of both eyes.

Captain Key, burned about the face and body.

Lieutenant John J. Miller, fracture of leg; badly burned; condition critical.

Captain William Rooney, burned about face; may lose sight of both eyes.

John Evans, fracture of right arm; badly burned about the face.

Harry Kuegler, contusions on side and badly burned about the face and body; condition critical.

William Schubert, bruised and burned.

John Haasey, left arm crushed at the shoulder.

Besides these, dozens of firemen and passers-by were more or less cut and bruised by glass and flying debris.

Roof Raised by the Explosion.

Just as the firemen were getting into position for advantageous work and nearly all the members of the engine companies were mounting ladders and bringing leads of hose to play on the interior from the upper windows, there came a roar that could be heard for half a mile.

The roof was raised high in the air and the walls came down with a crash. The force of the explosion was so great that the eastern wall was hurled into the river, the west wall was tumbled down upon the heads of the unfortunate men below and the roof was torn into fragments and distributed for blocks around.

Every window in the vicinity of the elevator was shattered by the concussion, dozens of persons were struck by flying debris and several small fires resulted from falling timbers that were still in flames.

At Jefferson street and Carroll avenue, many blocks distant, a great burning mass of wreckage fell upon four wagons loaded with hay and set them on fire. The elevator was of composite construction, the lower portion being of brick and the upper part of frame, covered with corrugated iron.

Dozens Dying and Unconscious.

Dozens of men lay injured in the withering heat, some not seriously harmed and others in the throes of death. It was dangerous work to get them out, but it was gallantly and quickly done, and all of the slightly injured were removed. The dead were for the time left where they lay. No man could reach their bodies and live.

The fire was difficult to control, as the elevator was surrounded by a number of small buildings, which were continually catching fire.

The total loss is about \$300,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

CREMATED AT WEDDING FEAST.

Frame Building Burns and Four Are Suffocated.

Cincinnati, August 5.—Four persons were burned to death about 2 o'clock this morning in a frame dwelling on Elm street. The names of the dead are:

ETHEL ROUS,
ARTHUR GUTH,
NELLIE BENNETT,
ROY CARR.

The fire started from the explosion of a gasoline stove. The building was a two-story frame and was entirely consumed.

Otto Adler kept an all-night restaurant in the lower part of the house. There were seventeen men and women in rooms in the second story. None of the dead were burned, but were suffocated by smoke.

The only exit of escape was blocked by a bathtub set upon end at the head of the stairway.

There had been a wedding at the house the night before in which Guth, one of the dead men, was bridegroom, and it is believed the daughter of the landlord, Adler, was the bride. Still there is some doubt about her identity.

The celebrants of the wedding used beer and cigarettes very freely and it is supposed the cigarettes started the fire and that beer caused somnolence. The other people in the house escaped with slight injury.

MICHIGAN MAY HAVE LYNCHING

Jail Surrounded by a Mob Wanting a Prisoner.

Crystal Falls, Mich., August 5.—The jail tonight is surrounded by a turbulent mob of excited citizens demanding the blood of Bona, the tramp who assaulted and murdered Pearl Morrison. Precautions have been taken to prevent violence, but it is the general impression that the prisoner will be lynched before morning.

TIPTOP TEMPERATURE IN TEXAS

Thermometers Had a Busy Day of It There Yesterday.

Dallas, Tex., August 5.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the government thermometer registered the extraordinary temperature of 108, surpassing all previous heat records.

Business was paralyzed and men and horses gasped for breath.

The heat is the worst ever felt in the state and is killing vegetation.

FALLS FROM THE THIRD STORY.

Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Survives a Long, Hard Drop.

Decatur, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Eva Lott, a well grown young girl of thirteen, while crawling on the ledge from one window to another in a three-story building let her footing and fell to the ground.

When picked up she was apparently dead, but revived, and while seriously injured, it is not thought she will die.

BULGARIAN POET ASSAULTED.

Hired Slayers Take the Life of the Wrong Man.

London, August 5.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vienna reports that the Bulgarian poet, Constantino, has been assassinated.

It appears that he was making a political tour with his friend Takeff, who is a strong opponent of the present cabinet, and according to the dispatches, the Bulgarian authorities gave orders for the assassination of Takeff and the miscreants who were hired to carry out the instructions mistook the poet for the intended victim.

PARLIAMENT WILL ADJOURN.

Body Will Probably Reassemble Early in February.

London, August 5.—Parliament will be prorogued tomorrow and it is expected will reassemble during the first week of February.

WANTED TO KILL REV. E. E. HALE

Young Collier, of Memphis, Crazed by a Study of Religion.

Boston, August 5.—A special to The Globe from Providence says:

"The suspect in Kingston jail on the supposition that he had something to do with the burglary at the residence of R. C. Buns recently has been identified as William Collier, a theological student from Memphis, Tenn., and a letter received from his father today conveyed the information that the young man was crazy."

"It was learned today that Young Collier had come to Rhode Island for the purpose of assassinating Rev. E. E. Hale, Edward Everett Hale, the well-known clergyman of Boston, whose summer home is at Matunuck."

"Collier declares that he came here to kill Dr. Hale because he has been teaching a false religion. He also claims to be the Messiah."

MOTORMAN LOST CONTROL OF CAR

Passengers Leap Off Before Great Speed Is Attained.

Columbia, S. C., August 5.—(Special).—The motorist lost control of a trolley car coming up a steep hill from Hyatt's park, a resort two miles from town, tonight. The brakes were not working, and the car started down the long hill at high speed. The passengers piled out before the car attained great headway.

Motorman Moore was thrown off and had his legs broken. None of the passengers were injured. The trolley went full and the passengers had a lively scramble in the dark to avoid it.

NEGRO LABORER STEALS SILVER.

Man Weighing Coin in Treasury Department Turns Thief.

Washington, August 5.—During the progress of the count and weighing of silver in the vaults of the treasury today, incident to the transfer of the government funds to the new United States treasury, Thomas Martin, a colored laborer of this city, engaged in handling the bags, was arrested upon the charge of abstracting silver from the vaults.

A shortage of \$10 was found last Monday in the weight of one of the bags. Another shortage of \$18 was found today. The case was referred to the United States marshal, of the secret service, who placed Martin under arrest and took him to his office, where he made a written confession. The whole amount taken, \$28, of which Martin had spent \$25, the remainder being recovered. The penalty in this case is a term in the penitentiary of from one to ten years and a fine of not more than \$5,000 or both.

MONUMENT TO KIRBY SMITH.

Alumni, Professors and Comrades in Arms Remember the General.

Nashville, August 5.—Last Tuesday afternoon at Sewanee (University of the South), a monument to Edmund Kirby Smith was unveiled.

General Kirby Smith was a professor at the University and served with the 'nabobs' of the year of his death, and this monument was erected by alumni, professors and his comrades in the army.

Addresses were delivered by Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gallor, co-adjutor bishop of Tennessee; Rev. J. E. Martin, of Jackson, Tenn.; and Major C. R. Fairbanks, of Savannah, Fla., General Smith's native state.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS TROOPS.

Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Go Driving by Themselves.

Plattsburg, N. Y., August 5.—Another glorious morning with just enough breeze to make the day perfect greeted the 'nabobs' of the Champlain valley, greatly to the delight of the president and his party.

The dress parade by the Twenty-first infantry, United States army, under command of Lieutenant Colonel McKibben, was again repeated at 11 o'clock on the lawn to the west of Hotel Champlain.

The president and Mrs. McKinley viewed the parade from the balcony of their room and later went driving alone.

THE HUGNET PAPERS HAVE BEEN PRINTED

American Citizen Expelled from Cuba
Asks for Damages.

HIS GROUNDS FOR A SUIT

He Was Suspected of Being Connected
with the Junta.

BUT NO EVIDENCE COULD BE FOUND

Arrested and Placed in Prison He Appealed to Consul General Lee—His
Expulsion from the Island.

Washington, August 5.—The papers in the case of Alfredo H. Hugnet, an American citizen imprisoned in Cuba, which were called for from the state department prior to the adjournment of congress, have just been printed.

The case is a claim for \$75,000 for damages for imprisonment and some important points are involved.

Hugnet resided in Havana and was arrested on September 6, 1896, on the supposition that he was connected with the revolutionary junta at New York. It is asserted on behalf of Hugnet that no evidence was found in the house against him, but that the Spanish police, in order to make a charge, slipped an insurgent paper upon a center table in his residence, doing the work so awkwardly as to be detected by Hugnet's daughter.

He was taken to prison and kept in close confinement for seventeen days, when he was expelled from the island, coming to the United States. His liberation was the direct result of a protest on the part of Consul General Lee, replying to which General Weyler made the point that the imprisonment was justifiable as an act of war, regardless of treaties. The captain general's language on this point is as follows:

"The country being in a state of war and, therefore, an constitutional guarantee suspected, there has been no violation of any principle of the Spanish fundamental laws nor of the law of criminal procedure in proceeding to make the arrest and prosecute the accused."

"After he landed at Florida, Mr. Hugnet fled his claim for damages, his attorneys asserting that it is more urgent than an ordinary claim for the loss of the property."

The last of the documents was dated July 17th, and it did not appear that the state department had then decided to press the claim upon Spain.

BOUTWELL WATCHES TOWBOAT.

Revenue Cutter Suspects the Mabey of Flitting Ideas.

Brunswick, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—The revenue cutter Mabey, stationed here today to enter the towboat competition, with Captain Loomis in charge, but has done no towing.

Closely behind Mabey, keeping watch on her, came the revenue cutter Boutwell, anchored in the stream opposite the tug's mooring place. Mabey has made no movement yet, and if she does the Boutwell will follow her.

BEIJING MAY BE ARBITRATOR.

Japan Suggests a Referee To Settle Hawaiian Troubles.

Yokohama, August 5.—It is semi-officially announced that Japan has suggested that Belgium be selected to act as arbitrator in the questions in the dispute between Hawaii and the Japanese government.

Washington, August 5.—No official notice has been received here of the reported selection of the king of the Belgians as arbitrator of the dispute between Japan and Hawaii, but generally the selection is highly commended. The officials say that King Leopold's reputation for fairness and liberality is so well established that there could be no possible objection to the exercise by him of the powers of arbitrator, provided a choice is to be made from among European rulers.

It is not believed that our own government will be called upon to advise as to the selection, and it is highly improbable that it will interfere in the matter so long as the wishes of Hawaii are met.

WILLING TO ACCEPT AUTONOMY.

Cretans Believe That the Sultan Wants To Wreck the Scheme.

Canea, Crete, August 5.—The belief of the Cretans that Djavad Pasha, the new military governor, is really charged by the sultan with instructions to wreck the autonomy scheme, has had at least one very important result.

The deputies refused the principal provinces have sent to the foreign admirals an official declaration accepting autonomy and stating that the sultan's troops should be withdrawn from the island.

This is the first document of the character which has been submitted to the powers in response to their proposition of an autonomous regime.

FLEET NOT GOING TO CRETE.

Turkish Government Makes Statement to the Admirals.

Canea, August 5.—The admirals in command of foreign fleets in Crete waters today informed the Turkish government of Crete of their decision to prevent the Turkish squadron which left the Dardanelles on Tuesday last for Crete, according to reports, from staying in Cretan waters.

The answer of the government was that he had received a communication from the Turkish government stating that he has had dispatched a fleet or troops to Crete, and stating that the Turkish squadron concerning whose movements there had been so much comment was going to Segri, island of Mytilene.

AMERICAN'S RELEASE SECURED.

Arkansas Man Arrested in Germany for Resisting Police.

Washington, August 5.—The United States consular agent at Priburg, Germany, reports to the state department that he has secured the release of Harry Silberberg, alias John C. Drayton, of Little Rock, Ark., who was condemned January 29th last to two and a half years' imprisonment and kept away from the petty German police, for which he was placed on board a steamer bound for Baltimore, July 23d.

The German government required an escort for Silberberg to Bremen and a bond of 1,000 marks as a guarantee that the general gentleman would keep away from the petty German police, for which he was placed on board a steamer bound for Baltimore, July 23d.

Silberberg's offense was that of resisting the petty German police, for which he was placed on board a steamer bound for Baltimore, July 23d.

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GROUPS OF STRIKERS



CAUSE OF STRIKE

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF A DAY AMONG THE STRIKERS OF THE FULTON BAG AND COTTON MILL.

LESTER ECHOLS IS ON TRIAL

Slayer of Marshal Tidwell, of Seney, Arraigned in Court.

WAS FOUND GUILTY ONCE

Young Man of a Wealthy Family Is Before a Jury Charged with Murder.

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CAROLINA CAMPAIGN GOES ON

Irby and McLaurin Made Warm Remarks.

SPEAKERS' STAND GIVES WAY

Governor Ellerbe Is Severely Arraigned by One of the Orators—A Large Crowd Present.

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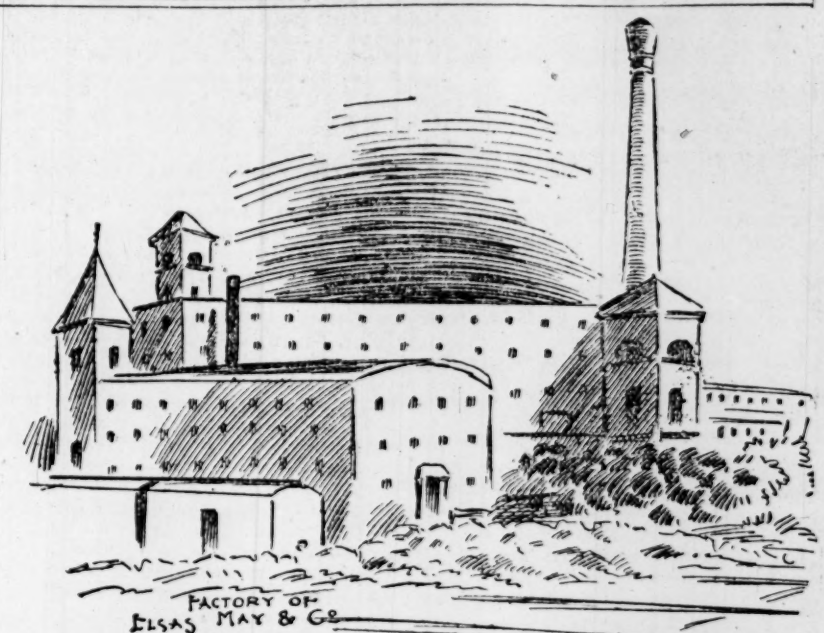
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FACTORY OF ELIAS MAY & CO.

SETTLED AT NOON YESTERDAY; NEGRO WOMEN ARE FORCED OUT

Big Strike at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills Came to an Unexpected and Sudden End Yesterday About the Dinner Hour, the Strikers Winning in All the Demands Presented.

ELIAS AGREED TO DISCHARGE ALL NEGRO WORKERS

This Came After a Kind of Compromise When the Strikers Agreed To Work Extra Hours—Meeting of Textile Men Was Held Early Yesterday, When the Movement To Bring the Big Strike to a Close Took Shape, Scenes and Incidents of the Day.

The strike at the Fulton bag and cotton mills is at an end.

An agreement was reached at noon yesterday.

The Textile Workers' Protective Union, the trade organization engineering the strike, met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and a grievance committee was named which waited at once upon President Jacob Elias.

The discharge of the negro laborers was demanded. This was agreed to and a compromise was effected by which the factory people will work over hours when necessary.

Mr. Elias left for dinner happy in the thought that the trouble was at an end and realizing that the great wheels of his silent shops would begin to turn again Monday morning.

Equally happy, the committee from the workmen made its way back among the gray-coated cottages in the rear of the big building and it was not long before the horde of eager children, the sad-faced women and men, still stubborn, knew that an agreement had been reached and that they would soon start to work again.

As the committee left Mr. Elias's office it was announced that a settlement had been reached and the news became known throughout the city at once.

The matter was formally ratified yesterday afternoon at the session of the union in their hall, 624 Peachtree street, when the report of the committee was received with a ringing vote and the formal agreement calling for the discharge of the negroes was drawn up.

The settlement of the strike came suddenly and there were many who had pictured a general knock off and a sympathetic movement about the whole city.

The Morning Meeting.

Three hundred strikers were at the morning meeting which had been called for 10 o'clock for the purpose of considering the best means of solving the situation. The men who came together were determined; they had decided to conduct the strike without any disorder if possible, and the demonstration of the day before, when missiles were thrown at the factory and the workmen jeered, was regretted by all who spoke.

There was very little discussion, however. As soon as the strikers came together they determined to send a committee of consultation to the president of the mills asking for the discharge of the negro women who had been employed in the folding department.

The committee, which consisted of Messrs. Owens, Jenkins and Penley, were instructed to inform President Elias that if he agreed to dismiss the women who had caused the trouble they would come back to work. As soon as possible the committee retired and made its way to the plant.

A Cordial Reception.

At the time the committee arrived President Elias was giving an account of the situation to a representative of The Constitution. He believed that the men who left did not understand everything. He did not wish to thrust the negro women upon white working girls. He had separated them as much as possible. He did not wish to bring negro labor into competition with white labor, but what he had done had been brought about by the force of circumstances.

"Suppose," asked a representative of The Constitution, "that a committee from

the Federation of Trades should call on you, asking for the discharge of the negroes, would you grant it?"

"I should consider it," replied Mr. Elias promptly, "I believe I should."

Before he could finish the sentence the forms of several stalwart men in their shirt sleeves entered the office. Behind them came two policemen, who assumed formidable positions before they spoke.

At first the scene rather startled President Elias, and he looked up with quick surprise.

"This is a committee," said Patrolman Hollingsworth, "which comes from the union. They want to talk about the settlement of this strike."

"Come in, gentlemen," said the president, cordially, "I think we can talk this matter over in my private office. I am glad you have come."

A Conference Is Held.

"My name is Owens," said the striker who led the way. "We come to talk to you about the settlement of this trouble. We come to tell you what action our union took this morning and see what you'll do about it."

Mr. Elias said he was willing to consider any fair proposition. He was sorry the trouble had occurred, and believed that an amicable adjustment could be made.

"It can come about," said the chairman, "if you will agree to what we ask. All we want you to do is to take out the negroes from this place, all except the scrubbers and the firemen."

The president looked thoughtful. He knew that some of the negroes had been with him for a long while, and he hesitated before answering.

"What about extra hours?" he asked, "Will the people be willing to do extra work?"

DE ARMITT'S MINES ARE ABOUT EMPTY

Miners Have Practically Won at Turtle and Sandy Creeks.

THE PITS ARE CLOSED UP TIGHT
Great Struggle for Supremacy Is on Now at Plum Creek.

DEPUTIES ARE HAVING A HARD TIME
Miners' Families Are Reported To Be Wanting the Necessities of Life. Disturbance Is Prevalent.

Pittsburg, August 5.—Out of the 2,000 strikers who camped at Turtle Creek last Saturday barely 200 are now at Camp Determination.

In addition to the large number of men who were turned out of camp and cut off from the free lunch distribution yesterday many were drafted to Plum Creek, where the great struggle for supremacy between the strikers and the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company will be carried on.

At Turtle and Sandy creeks the strikers have practically won. Turtle Creek mine, known as No. 4, is closed down as tight as the strikers can ever hope to close it by their present peaceful means, as agitation is at a low ebb.

Reports from Plum Creek are conflicting. Superintendent DeArmitt claims that 25 men are still working, while the strikers say they control about thirty going into the pit today.

The deputies at Plum Creek are having a hard time. Many are complaining and a number have resigned. There is no such thing as uninterrupted rest for the deputies. They are up from before daylight under a constant strain. There are seventy-five deputies on duty there, and it is stated that this number will not be decreased for the present.

Early this morning Superintendent DeArmitt had a brush with the marchers. They were on the march and as he approached they opened ranks for him to pass. When they reached the end of the road leading into the Murrayville road he stopped them, saying the road was the private property of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The men held a consultation and concluded to march on, which they did. DeArmitt marched with them, threatening them with arrest, but no arrests were made.

It became rumored among the campers today that President W. P. DeArmitt had made arrangements to bring 200 colored men to the mines from Virginia and that they would be here Saturday.

The officials of the company, when seen, denied the rumor, and said that nothing of the kind was contemplated. The miners' families along the Monongahela valley are reported to be wanting the necessities of life. Disturbance is prevalent at every mining hamlet and hundreds of families have not had enough to eat for several days. At Monongahela City a soup house has been started and a committee appointed to solicit provisions.

ALABAMA MINERS QUIT WORK.

Five Hundred Coal Diggers Drop Their Tools.

Birmingham, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—One hundred and fifty coal miners employed by the Jefferson Coal and Railway Company at Mary Lee mines struck today because of a proposed wage reduction from 35 cents to 32 cents per ton.

Three hundred and fifty miners working for the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company at Belle Meade also quit today because of a disagreement relative to assessing the miners to pay the company's physician.

An early adjustment at both places is expected.

STRIKERS SEEM TO BE GAINING.

Columbus, O., August 5.—(Special).—The railroad commission raised the aggregate assessment of railroads \$300,000.

Recalls the meeting of labor chiefs at

Wheeling and their unanimity, and assets that if the miners lose it will be their own fault.

Western Pennsylvania has added 1,000 miners to the strikers. This includes three DeArmitt mines. DeArmitt says West Virginia operators contributed \$10,000 through the miners' officials to stop coal mining in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He is deduced to make the charge direct against any of the miners' officials. West Virginia is now the battle ground.

A more thorough campaign is about to be started there. The miners are congratulated for their good order.

EVICTED OF STRIKERS BEGINS.

New Men Secured for the Oak Hill Men Appeal.

Pittsburg, August 5.—Eviction of strikers from company houses was begun today by the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. This move of the company is creating considerable apprehension among the men.

The promised surprise materialized late tonight, when it was learned that new men had been secured to operate the Oak Hill mine tomorrow. Superintendent DeArmitt would not say where the men came from nor how he proposed to get them into the pit without a conflict, but he says the company is determined to work the mine at all hazards.

The justice of the peace did not render his decision in the Delanir case today. He says it will not be given until the presence of the attorneys for both sides.

GOV. HASTINGS KEEPS POSTED.

Ten Thousand Miners Hear Debs and Others Speak.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 5.—Miners' day closed in this city by a meeting on Duquesne wharf, where a crowd of 8,000 to 10,000 people assembled to hear Eugene V. Debs, Mrs. Jones and several local speakers.

The speakers were given a hearty reception and the audience expressed warm approval, especially when Debs was made to the unrighteousness of the suppression of free speech and lawful assembly.

It was learned positively tonight that Governor Hastings has had men in the Turtle Creek region for two weeks past to keep him posted on the condition of the strikers.

COMPARISON BY TARIFF EXPERT

Evans Shows the Relations Between the Old Bill and the New.

Washington, August 5.—The comparison of the tariff bill prepared by Charles H. Evans, the tariff expert, was made public today. The following are some of the comparisons, in addition to those given last week.

The average ad valorem duty of the flax, hemp and jute schedule is lower in the new Wilson law than in the old tariff. The average ad valorem duty of the flax, hemp and jute schedule is lower in the new Wilson law than in the old tariff.

SOUTH CAROLINA BUYS WHISKY.

Dispensary Board Lays in Supply of Drinks, Etc.

Columbia, S. C., August 5.—(Special).—The board of control was in session today. In his report, Commissioner Vaner, among other things says:

"It is with pleasure that I inform you that in accordance with the resolution passed by your honorable board at your last meeting I have turned over to the state treasurer the sum of \$15,000. This makes a total of \$30,000 paid the state treasurer since the board was organized, taking charge in May, and a grand total of \$150,000 in the last eight months."

The stock of liquors and supplies amounts to about \$150,000 in the state dispensary and the stock on hand in the local dispensaries will amount, in round numbers, to \$200,000, and we have money enough on hand to pay for all your honorable board may see fit to buy this month. This I consider a good showing for the financial standing of the dispensary, notwithstanding the charges of corruption, made by the enemies of the dispensary."

This afternoon the board devoted itself to purchasing liquors. All the beer comes from the K. O. Brewing Company, of Macon, and 100 barrels from the Atlanta Brewing Company.

Fifty barrels of corn were ordered from the K. O. Brewing Company, of Macon, and 100 barrels from the Atlanta Brewing Company.

Baltimore and Philadelphia houses got orders for upward of 400 barrels.

Railroad Assessment Raised.

Jackson, Miss., August 5.—(Special).—The railroad commission raised the aggregate assessment of railroads \$300,000.

Recalls the meeting of labor chiefs at

STRIKE SETTLED AT NOON YESTERDAY

Continued from First Page.

caused rejoicing among the women and children.

Bleachers Went Out.
Just before the committee had called and just as the noon bell rang the bleachers and the girls in the printing rooms walked out to join the strikers. There were no disturbances and the whole affair was done as peacefully as if it had been on the daily programme. With the dinner buckets on their arms the girls came out, repatriating at the gate and each going home until the final adjustment could be made.

This left only the machine room in action. Everywhere else except in the small room where the negro women were at work the huge building was silent.

Here and there on the outside were small groups of men talking of what settlement might come, and down in a grove of trees not far from the main entrance a collection of garrulous boys were yelling at some of the officers who guarded the gates of the building. Two policemen had been stationed on each side of the entrance during the day, but no serious disorder had occurred.

When they left the bleachers had left some of the goods in a half-finished state and all the force in the walls was called into this department to complete the job.

This was shortly before the grievance committee was sighted and Mr. Jacob Elsas was seated in his private office.

Mr. Elsas points the way. He was shortly after noon when Mr. Jacob Elsas was seen. He had just been informed of the departure of the bleachers and the decision of the girls in the press rooms to go out, but seemed to consider the information merely incidental, and was at work looking over an account with the names of a number of operatives upon it.

At first the president of the big plant was reticent and seemed not inclined to discuss the situation. His replies to queries as to what settlement could be reached were nonsensical and rather curt. It was evident that he deprecated and notoriety which might come to him personally or to the corporation.

He was asked whether he regarded the situation in a serious light or whether he accepted it as merely a passing incident.

This appeared to arouse the volubility of the president and he talked interestingly and communicative. The tone and tenor of his talk showed that he had but the most generous feeling for the employees who went out. He believed that they labored under a mistake and that if they had seriously considered the situation they would have been loath to leave. He had no idea of making the girls work side by side with the negroes. It was not in his mind to establish social equality, much less to embarrass his girls by putting colored women at the same desk with them. He had taken pains advertising for white women. Some had answered, but they had left, stating that the time was too long and weather too hot. It was a busy season and work must be done. His only recourse was to take the labor nearest at hand, and this was obtained by employing the colored women.

These colored women were in an entirely different department from the white girls, and they were not brought in contact. Way the girls up stairs had left and who had provoked the discord he did not know, but he was of the opinion that the great majority of those who had left the mill labored under a mistake.

Mr. Elsas explained all of this, and afterwards pointed the way to the room where the negro women were at work.

The Cause of the Trouble.
The colored women who were the immediate cause of the trouble were seated in a row in the folding department of the bag department. There were six or eight industriously at work folding up the bags and placing them on proper piles.

"Now, you see," explained Mr. Elsas, "these women were down stairs, and up above them on the next floor were the girls who first quit work. Except for that back stairway there is no connection between the two departments, and there could be no communication between the operatives in the two places."

"Do you believe that negro labor will finally supersede white labor in southern factories?" was asked Mr. Elsas.

"That I can't answer," he replied. "I am not discussing general topics now. Those negroes there are reliable, and I have some who have been with me for twenty years."

"I have no desire to oppress any of the people, nor am I forced to take the advice of the Painters' Union, which passed resolutions declaring that I should be compelled to associate with negroes as my social equals. I do not mind having my dinner served by a colored cook, but I don't say that they should sit down to my table."

"Taking it as a whole," continued Mr. Elsas, "these people are happy, and they are paid well for their work. The young lady who seemed to be the spokesman yesterday acknowledged that the operatives made from \$5 to \$8 a week. I believe that the average is \$5, and some of them make \$8."

The Committee Reports.
It was about this time that the committee entered. They retired with Mr. Elsas to his private office, where the interview was held.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Textile Union, with all the friends of the strikers and the strikers themselves, met in the hall of the Federation of Trades at 62½ Peachtree street.

H. Watley called the session to order. The room was filled with anxious-looking people. The men had doffed their working garb, as the dignity of the occasion and the importance of the hour demanded their best clothes. The smart frocks of the girls and their gaudy coloring lent an effect to the picture that was striking.

Chairman Owens made his report. He told that he had demanded the discharge of all the negroes.

Had Asked Too Much.
It developed when the report of the com-



J. R. OWENS, CHAIRMAN OF THE TEXTILE UNION.

mittee was made that they had demanded too much, and there was great surprise that the president had acceded to the request.

"At the morning session of the union it was decided to ask only for the discharge of the negro women who had caused the trouble."

Instead, the committee had asked for the dismissal of all negroes connected with the mill save the scrubbers and the firemen.

"I understood it," said Chairman Owens, "we wanted all the negroes out. We didn't want any of them there except those who were brought in to stay."

"That's right, that's right," came a chorus of voices from all sides of the hall.

The fact that the committee had demanded more than they were authorized to call for did not seem to worry the crowd, and by unanimous vote they decided to stand by the demand of the committee.

H. Robinson, one of the leading strikers, made a strong speech, advising the men to accept the conditions before them and return to work.

"We have been victorious," he said. "I have had experience in strikes. We went out for a purpose. They have agreed to remove the cause and I see no reason why we should not all go back to work."

This seemed to be the sentiment of the throng, and several speeches were made sustaining the stand taken by Robinson.

No Dismissals To Come.
It was decided to present the agreement in writing to President Elsas and this will be drawn up this morning. In addition, the strikers will demand that no one shall be discharged on account of the strike and that none of those who quit work shall in any way be discriminated for their connection with the affair.

After the regular meeting of all strikers, the Textile Union held a secret session and over fifty new members joined. Today the final adjustment will be made. Notices will be served on the negroes that they must leave and the agreement will be signed up.

Monday all hands will be in their places again and work will commence once more.

TRIAL OF THE STRIKERS.

O'Connell Given a Fine of \$25.—Ratere Fine \$3.75.

E. B. O'Connell, who was arrested Wednesday for threatening the life of an officer while the big cotton mill strike was on, was fined \$25 and cost by Recorder Calhoun yesterday.

Will Ratere, the young water carrier of the mills, who threw rocks at the officers and attempted to demolish the windows of the cotton mill, was fined \$25. The other cases were dismissed.

A large crowd of the strikers were in the courtroom to hear the trial. Judge Calhoun took occasion to say a few words about the strike and the men who were present. He stated that O'Connell was charged with a serious offense, and as he was not employed at the mills he had no connection with it, he was entirely out of his place.

O'Connell, who is one of the justice court bailiffs, stated during the trial that he had a brother-in-law who was working in the mills, and that he was out there to watch out for their interest. Judge Calhoun stated that a brother-in-law was no cause for the prisoner to threaten to shoot an officer.

"You people will have your differences," said Judge Calhoun, "and I sympathize with you, but then you must respect the law. If you don't, it is your own fault. You will have to suffer the consequences. If this boy was older I would inflict a heavier fine on him," said the judge, turning to the young man, who bowed his head.

"There was no occasion for him to throw at the officers and to cut up in the way he did, and unless I was satisfied with his ignorance of his offense, I would place a heavy fine on him."

Young Ratere caused more trouble than any one else. He came very near causing a riot by his actions. The large crowd of strikers who were gathered in the courtroom took the lecture of Judge Calhoun sulkily and walked out of the room talking in undertones to themselves.

No arrests were made yesterday, but at the cotton mills, and the officer reported everything quiet when the evening watch was changed. Four officers were detailed to guard the mills last night, but no trouble was anticipated.

WEBB MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Coroner Is Now Investigating the Death of an Atlanta Striker.

Birmingham, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Coroner Burkhalter this morning began an inquest on the case of Joseph Webb, of Atlanta, whose dead body was found in the vat of boiling water at the Sloss Furnaces yesterday.

Some think the man was murdered, and the coroner will make a complete investigation. Webb was a member of the Regents of the White Shield. The organization has for its object white supremacy. It opposes the negro or anything the negro does. Webb had been preaching it in crowds of negroes that he was a member of the order, and it is believed by some that he was led to the boiling water and shoved over into the boiling vat.

The last place he was seen before his body was found was in a negro church on South side. It was after 11 o'clock at night, and Webb, who was drinking, was preaching to three negro men and two negro women about the White Shield order. The remains were carried to Atlanta today.

Hapeville's New Postmaster.

Washington, August 5.—(Special).—J. S. Peterson succeeds Samuel Hale as postmaster at Hapeville, Fulton county. The appointment was made today. The only other appointment was that of M. I. White at Wisdom's store. Hale, who died recently, succeeds J. C. Hardy, who died recently.

Nine-Year-Old Boy Drowned.

Augusta, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—Walter Radford, nine-year-old son of Constable Walter Radford, was drowned today in the Savannah river, near the city. He and some companions went into a wash hole and young Radford got beyond his depth.

CURIOUS ADMISSION FOR A LAWMAKER

Representative Waller Tells Why He Voted for Back Tax Bill.

WANTS HIS SECTION EXEMPT
Legislator Doesn't Like Way Assessors Have Harassed His People.

MAY RUN FOR GOVERNOR HIMSELF
Prominent Alabamian Is Supposed To Have Fallen Out With His Old Ally, Governor Johnston.

Montgomery, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Hon. Charles E. Waller, of Hale, who was among the foremost of the administration advocates in the last legislature, has created something of a sensation in the state by leading the fight in Hale and Greene counties against the enforcement of the back tax assessment law. In the effort a recent speech before the court of county commissioners of Greene county he is quoted as saying that he was opposed to the law and intended voting against it until the latter was approached by those high in authority who assured him that the law was not intended for general enforcement at all, but only for the cities and towns.

Waller's admission comes as a surprise for several reasons. It is regarded as a curious admission, because it is a general law which would be enforced in some sections of the state and ignored in others. The declaration also comes as a political surprise, because it carries with it an inference that there has been a rupture between Governor Johnston and Mr. Waller.

Waller is a prominent citizen of Hale county, where he has been a member of the state conventions. He lives in Governor Johnston's congressional district, and it has been reported for some months that the gentlemen from Hale was a possible candidate for congress. It is now known that he will likely be a candidate for governor to succeed Governor Johnston three years hence.

Where the good politics in the apparent rupture between Johnston and Waller is puzzling the political says time is too far off.

Congressman Howard on Alabama Governorial Race.
Birmingham, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Congressman M. W. Howard, of the seventh Alabama district, was in the city yesterday en route to Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, where today he made an address before a Farmers' Alliance.

When questioned about his becoming a candidate for governor of Alabama on the popular ticket, he said that the time was too far off to discuss that question. He said that the populists would, however, have an early contest and would make a strong fight in the next year during the gubernatorial campaign. He said that he favored the new tariff bill with the exception of the sugar and wool duties, and he believed it would assist industries in the United States and bring through them the money that would be needed to pay the 17th instant and make an address at a public camp meeting which is to be held at Gadsden, and next Tuesday at Riverdale.

His subject to be "Good Government." He expressed an opinion that Governor Johnston was a man of high character, but that a combination might be promulgated against him and make his defeat complete.

WILL ERECT LARGE STEEL MILL
Gate City Land Company Makes Good Proposition.

Birmingham, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—The Gate City Land Company, owners of considerable valuable property six miles from the city, are in receipt of an offer for an exchange of twenty acres of land and adjacent to the railroad at Gate City. The parties will erect a million dollar steel mill. The parties making the offer promise, as a sign of good faith, to take 30 per cent of the capital stock of the new company and will push the completion of the mill. The Gate City company is now considering the proposition and may accept.

H. Y. Porter, of Manchester, England, has just completed a visit to Alabama looking for a site on which to erect a cotton mill with a bleaching department. He visited Atlanta and Birmingham and was favorably impressed with either place. He paid a visit to Leeds, Ala., a small place about twenty miles east of here, and was particularly impressed with the location to his home to make a report of his investigations to the concern he represented.

Incendiaries at Work.
Decatur, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—A night or so ago the residence of W. S. Kirby was destroyed by fire while he and his wife were absent. The circumstances attending the fire aroused suspicion, and investigation was made. Pieces of the floor and wall were found to be saturated with kerosene and readily ignited when a match was applied. One negro was arrested on suspicion. The people are considerably worked up over the matter.

Thrown from a Horse and Killed.
Huntsville, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Ratere, who this city yesterday received information of the death of Dr. Addison Greenway, in New Mexico. He was on a business trip to New Mexico, and was fatally injured by being thrown from a horse.

Merchant's Stock Attached.
Selma, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Mr. E. Scott, merchant tailor, was attached yesterday on accounts aggregating \$5,000. The stock, it is thought will about cover the attachments.

Dr. Tate Dead.
Montgomery, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Dr. Charles S. Tate, a prominent citizen and physician of Alexis, Cherokee county, died Wednesday morning after a long illness.

Stokes Case Will Be Called Today.
Montgomery, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—The habeas corpus case of Stokes, the negro preacher charged with murder, will be called by Probate Judge Calhoun tomorrow morning.

Vaccination Goes On.
Montgomery, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—About 5,000 people have been vaccinated in this city since July 29th. The public vaccination station at police headquarters, where four physicians are constantly at work, has scratched about 5,000, and the other physicians in their private practice have vaccinated about 1,000. The fears of smallpox becoming epidemic here have been almost entirely dispelled.

Two More Cases of Smallpox.
Montgomery, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Only two smallpox cases developed today, both being negroes. One of the sub-

jects, John Jackson, went to police headquarters this morning to be vaccinated, when the physicians discovered that he was broken out with the disease, and they promptly sent him to the pesthouse.

GUARDING AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Selma Watching Visitors from Montgomery and Birmingham.

Selma, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Selma today established a surveillance over travel from Montgomery and Birmingham that hardly amounts to a quarantine, but which is expected to keep smallpox out of this city.

Officers meet all trains from the east and north and mile from the city and permit no one from either place to enter unless possessing a doctor's certificate of recent and effective vaccination.

The plan was suggested by John A. Gee, general passenger agent of the Western of Alabama, who came to the city today to consult with the mayor and board of health and prevent if possible the establishment of an arbitrary quarantine, which was under consideration. Wholesale vaccination is still being indulged in.

Tomorrow the resident surgeon of the Southern railway will vaccinate the several hundred employees of that company in this city.

Smallpox Near Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., August 5.—(Special).—News was received here today of a well-developed case of smallpox at Motts Mill, a station of the Columbus and Western road, about ten miles from this city.

ALABAMA NEGRO IS LYNCHED.
Turner Clark Enters a Young Lady's Bedroom.

Eufaula, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—A report of a bold assault and a lynching at Springville on the Montgomery and Eufaula railway, twenty miles north of here, this morning was confirmed tonight by passengers who arrived here on the 7:30 train.

Turner Clark, a well-known young negro, entered the bedroom of Con Robertson's young daughter last night at 1 o'clock. The young lady's screams aroused her father, and the negro was frightened away. The father, with neighbors, followed and soon captured Clark. This morning he was brought to Springville, the nearest village. He was placed in a vacant store and guarded. The building was soon surrounded by an infuriated mob, and the negro was taken to a neighboring grove and swung at a limb.

ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE MAYOR

Huntsville Business Men Refuse To Pay a Privilege Tax.

Huntsville, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—Two citizens of Huntsville, business men in the main, were arraigned before the mayor this morning for failure to pay the privilege tax which has been due since May 1st.

After Mayor Murphy had administered to the culprits a severe scolding they were allowed to go into the city clerk's office and pay the tax.

This is the first year a privilege tax has been levied in Huntsville, and it has met with determined opposition. Doctors and lawyers have mingled their voices with those of peddlers and bootblacks in attacking the officials who levied the tax. There are 150 persons who have stoutly refused since May to pay, and they are being arraigned, a certain number each day.

Increased the Assessments.
Montgomery, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—The city of Montgomery has increased its assessments for the year 1937. The assessments for the year 1937 are as follows: Real estate, \$1,000,000; personal property, \$500,000; and other taxes, \$250,000. The total assessment for the year 1937 is \$1,750,000.

Engineer Scalded.
Selma, Ala., August 5.—(Special).—W. F. Spear, engineer on the Southern railway, was seriously scalded at Burnsville today. He was turned a small hose with water, which runs from the boiler, into his face. He closed his eyes in time to save them. The skin peeled from the eyelids and face. His engine was hurried back to Selma, that he might have proper medical attention.

New Special Pension Examiner.
Tallahassee, Fla., August 5.—(Special).—Charles S. Sloan, of Washington, took formal charge of the office of special pension examiner for the Georgia district of Alabama today. Mr. J. S. Goodlett, who has occupied the position for the past three years, has been transferred to Washington.

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W. A. HENNING, Business Manager.



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ATLANTA, GA., August 6, 1897.

The Coming of Democracy.

The democratic party of York county, Pennsylvania, has just received the results of Tuesday and adopted a set of ringing and enthusiastic resolutions, endorsing the Chicago platform, and denouncing the rule of trusts and monopolies.

The vigor and fire of the York county resolutions are worthy of emulation by all democratic conventions, large or small. They reaffirm and reiterate the cardinal principles of democracy as defined and maintained from the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time, and as clearly, exactly and authoritatively declared by the regular national convention of 1896, and approved by six million five hundred thousand democratic voters who could be neither seduced nor coerced into submission to the trusts and monopolies.

The democratic party of York go on to declare that the millions who by allegiance to their party remain unshaken and who still follow with increasing love and confidence William J. Bryan, the glorious leader of a glorious cause, re-elected by a multitude of abused and abused citizens, will sweep the country in 1900 and replace the reign of the trusts with the reign of the people.

The York democrats, in addition to this sweeping and wholesome endorsement of true democratic doctrine, demand that the party shall promptly purged of all persons who now openly confederate with the enemies of the democratic party.

Then follows a complete endorsement of the currency plank of the Chicago platform, and a scathing denunciation of the republican party and the legislation recently enacted.

If any reader is inclined to ask why we give editorial prominence to the stirring declarations of the democratic party in a Pennsylvania county, the answer is that the nation is in the root of the matter and show that a wave of democratic enthusiasm is preparing to sweep over the country. The democrats of York set an example that may well be followed by all democratic conventions. They do not mislead the words; they do not hedge and equivocate; they do not hide their purposes and desires under a string of platitudes. On the contrary, they go straight to the mark, with a vigor that every true democrat will relish and applaud.

The Constitution is of the opinion that the country is on the eve of the greatest democratic revival ever known in the history of the republic. The time is ripe for it. All the signs and symptoms point to it. The people, harried by hard times, and weary of the taxes the gold trust has levied, have come to the end of their patience. The tariff monstrosity, enacted for the benefit of the trusts, is the last feather that will break the camel's back. When the voters of the country will sweep the country in 1900 and replace the reign of the trusts with the reign of the people.

We are about to witness one of those epoch-making revolts that sometimes occur in the history of parties, and it is to be on a scale commensurate with the reforms to be wrought and the wrongs to be righted. The greatest questions, the most vital issues of modern times are awaiting settlement, and they can only be settled by the people acting through the democratic party.

An Embarrassing Agitation.

We have no doubt that if Mr. McKinley could have foreseen the result of his recent appointment of negroes to offices of trust in the south, he would have stayed his hand. We do not refer to the natural protests that have come from the whites, nor to the hypocritical objections urged by those who have but recently become converts to the republican creed. These are manifestations that could not by any possibility affect the composure of the president.

But there are other developments of a more disturbing character, such as Mr. McKinley could not have foreseen. World goes to Washington from all parts of the west and north and east that the negro republicans of Georgia and the south are not the only tottering in the glade. These are manifestations that could not by any possibility affect the composure of the president.

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is very much disturbed, and there are signs of agitation all along the line. If southern negroes are to be appointed to important offices where opposition to the republican party is almost overwhelming, why should not the negroes of the north, especially in states where they hold the balance of power, enjoy some of the usufruct?

The point is so well taken that if the negroes continue to insist on it, they now seem likely to win, and the appointment of negroes to responsible offices in a state and section where it can do the republican party no good, but may do it much harm, has whetted their hunger to the point of ravenousness.

What will Mr. McKinley do about it in Ohio? In the state the negroes practically hold the balance of power. By voting with the democrats in large numbers, they would put an end to the Hanna programme. On the other hand, should the agitation now progressing produce the results the negroes desire, a great many white republicans would retire from the party in disgust.

The argument among the northern negroes is that if the president can afford to appoint negroes to office in the north, he can certainly afford to appoint them in a republican state where solicitude and love for the negro race have figured for many years in the creed of the party.

The situation is very interesting, and it would be most interesting still if the negroes should insist on receiving a proportionate share of offices in the republican states. But this they will probably not do. The northern negroes have been subjected to a long course of very severe training. They have been the victims of a much keener race prejudice than that which exists at the south. They have been forced to submit to indignities that the southern negroes have never known, and to the matter of earning their living, and we have no doubt that the republican leaders can easily find a way to put a quietus to the agitation that is now progressing.

At the moment, however, Mr. McKinley is not in a position to discuss the subject somewhat embarrassing.

"A Little More Non-Committal."

A gold ore remarks somewhat dubiously that "each time Secretary Gage speaks about the currency, he seems to be a little more non-committal and indistinct in his remarks."

This is true, and it is natural it should be true. Mr. Gage is compelled to take his cue from those above him, just as Mr. McKinley is compelled to take it from the syndicate which placed Hanna at the head of the republican committee.

A case in point is the president's recent currency message to congress—a most remarkable case in point. Those who will take the trouble to refer to the message and read it carefully, will find that it is a masterpiece of ambiguity and indifference, as well as with the line of argument. Our currency, says the president, in effect, is good the world over. No one doubts its soundness. Therefore a currency commission should be appointed to prepare a plan to reform it.

Here you have it. Your horse is a first one, as good as anybody's horse. Therefore shave his mane and tail, or swap him for one you know nothing about. No wonder Mr. Gage talks like a man in his sleep, when the currency question is discussed. The man who isn't dazed (or highly amused) at Mr. McKinley's reasons for reforming the currency is to be pitted.

What Is the Sultan's Next Move?

The sense of relief which the reading public experienced some two or three days ago when the statement was made that the Turkish sultan had surrendered to the dictum of the European powers, seems to have been somewhat premature. With the grace of the proverbial eel, the sultan has recoiled from the words yet, and several weeks more changes in the terms before he can accept them finally.

What changes the sultan proposes to make are not given out, but from the character of his moving on two great engineering schemes, each of which has as its object the control of transportation rates as a leverage to secure the continued commercial supremacy of the western metropolises.

One project contemplates the construction of a waterway connecting the Mississippi with Lake Michigan through the Chicago canal. Considerable progress has been made on this great undertaking, and the completion of an open waterway, navigable from Chicago to New Orleans, connecting the great lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, is but a question of time—and not a very long time at that.

The other project on which Chicago is working is the construction of a waterway which will give direct connection between the great lakes and the northeastern Atlantic coast. This plan contemplates the use of the Erie canal, or the opening of some other waterway which will give a direct interior water route between Chicago and New York, and thus secure for each of these two great commercial centers in their dealings with each other the advantages of reduced water transportation rates. This project will give a direct interior water route between Chicago and New York, and thus secure for each of these two great commercial centers in their dealings with each other the advantages of reduced water transportation rates. This project will give a direct interior water route between Chicago and New York, and thus secure for each of these two great commercial centers in their dealings with each other the advantages of reduced water transportation rates.

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street, Atlanta, July 20 1900

NEW EVIDENCE FOR FLANAGAN

Many New Witnesses To Swear That
He Is Insane.

NO MONEY TO GET THEM HERE
Flanagan Has To Pay His Own Witnesses and Is Unable To Do So.

STATE REFUSES TO PAY FOR DEFENSE
Colonel Glenn Says That Candler's Decision Is Unusual and Unjust.

He Talks of the Case.

New evidence has been discovered in the Flanagan case, and it is claimed by the defense that the state's witnesses can prove by the most reputable people of Georgia, Ala., that he was insane two years ago.

The defense claims that it can produce much stronger evidence than has been given at any former trial. Colonel Glenn states that he could get dozens of witnesses if he only had the money to bring them here.

It is a little known fact that the case of Flanagan is one of the few where the prisoner is deprived of the right to have witnesses except those for whom he is able to pay.

While the state can spend a hundred thousand dollars in trying to hang Flanagan, he is not allowed a cent from the state with which to pay his witnesses, his attorneys say. Colonel W. C. Glenn says that in his opinion it is the first murder case ever tried in the state where the defendant was not given the privilege of having witnesses at the expense of the state. So far every witness for the defense has been paid by the defense or not paid at all.

The state, however, has had many witnesses at both trials who were paid out of the state's money and the prosecution has not been hampered for lack of funds. The witnesses for the defense have been paid out of the money taken from Flanagan's person on the night of the killing.

Colonel Glenn claims that it is manifestly unjust that the state will not pay for witnesses for the defense. He says that when a poor prisoner is placed in jeopardy of his life he should at least be given the means of defending himself.

"In my opinion," said Colonel Glenn, "it is the first capital case in Georgia where the judge has denied the accused the right to summon witnesses at the state's expense."

The law does not specify that the state shall pay for the defense's witnesses, but leaves that point to the discretion of the judge. The statutes read that the witnesses for the prosecution shall be paid by the state and that the witnesses for the defense shall be paid by the state when the principles of justice demand that the witnesses be present at the trial.

The formal motion for a new trial is being prepared by Colonel Glenn's stenographer. It will be a lengthy document and will present many grounds for a new trial.

STOLE A HANDSOME DIAMOND.
Negro Boy Hides a Valuable Stone in a Woodyard.

Arthur McElroy, a little negro boy eight years old, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Luck charged with stealing a handsome diamond earring, the property of Mrs. Will Graham, of West End.

The boy was carried into the detectives' office and there, after questioning by the detective Wooten. He finally acknowledged that he knew where the diamond was and went with the detective to the place. The diamond was a color of Malaga-brown, a woodyard, in West End.

McElroy was carried back to the station and placed in a cell, where he began to make hideous the night with his ugly yellings. Half yelling and half crying he said that another boy had jerked the diamond out of his hand and hidden it in the corner of the woodyard.

The diamond was lost yesterday by Mrs. Graham and is one of a valuable set. The little negro boy who claims he found the diamond, never employed by the owner of the house of Mrs. Graham for several months.

FEVER IN WELL WATER.
Board of Health Advises Residents To Stop Using It.

At the meeting of the board of health Wednesday afternoon Dr. J. F. Alexander was instructed to issue a circular advising the people of Atlanta to stop drinking well water.

A number of cases of typhoid fever have been reported in the past week and the board of health ordered an investigation. Out of fourteen cases reported it was shown that thirteen of them were caused by using well water. The board of health then took action instructing Dr. Alexander to advise them to use only hydrant water.

"There is no law of any kind that can stop the use of well water unless it is brought to use for examination," said Dr. Alexander. "It is nearly every case where the chemists have analyzed well water it has been pronounced impure and the people ordered not to drink it."

"This is a bad season of the year for typhoid fever," continued Dr. Alexander, "and the use of well water is one of the agents of this disease. The hydrant water used in this city can be kept in any city in the union and when the residents can get the use of it and save themselves a serious sickness they ought to do so."

"I have a book that shows the averages of the use of well water in different cities for the past ten years. In this Atlanta has shown a great decrease in this disease since the new system of water works has been put in. The instructions I received from the board of health are for the good of the people, and they should take some notice of it."

Beckham's Pills will dispel the "blues."

Three Patriotic Meetings.
The G. A. R., Buffalo, August 23-28. Sons of Veterans, Indianapolis, September 3-11, and Union Veteran Legion, Columbus, September 21-24. Low rates via the Southern Railway and Queen and Crescent Route, 100 miles shortest to Cincinnati and the north. aug-6ed-st

THE "OLD SLAVE" GOES UP.
The Publication Ceases To Make Its Regular Appearance.

The Old Slave is without a master. He has not been paid for some time and he has no money to pay for his paper. The Old Slave is a weekly newspaper published in Atlanta, or rather should be published, ever Saturday, but recently the proprietor and editor, R. H. Carter, has given up the enterprise.

The publication is a unique one. It is devoted to what is called "old slave" and has for its principle to remedy his wrongs and gain his rights.

The leading article on the first page is to the effect that the old slave should be given a pension because of the fact that he was freed from the wrongs he were thrown out on the world without friend or succor, and have been struggling for maintenance since.

Carter has not been in the city for some time and his erstwhile friends do not know whether he has intentionally skipped or gone off for his summer's rest. He left no word with his family as to his destination.

CENTRAL OBJECTS TO GRADE ROADWAY

Vice President Egan Confers with Council Bridge Committee.

DISCUSS ALABAMA EXTENSION
Old Mitchell Street Viaduct Question Is Brought Up by Mr. Egan.

SAYS THE ROAD WOULD PREFER A BRIDGE
Grade Crossings Are Dangerous and Should Not Be Established—A Conference To Be Called.

The Central Railway Company will make strenuous objection to the establishment of a grade crossing over its tracks at Alabama street. This was made plain by Mr. John M. Egan, of Savannah, vice president of that company, before a meeting of the bridge committee yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Egan's road will take the position that a grade crossing would be dangerous to life and property and that it would seriously interfere with the rights and privileges of the company, because it would cut their yard and prevent the use of the tracks for switching purposes. He said a grade crossing was a bad thing, and he outlined the position of the company by intimating that it would prefer to see a bridge built at Mitchell street than to establish a grade crossing to extend Alabama street.

The discussion of the subject with Mr. Egan by Messrs. Camp and Woodward, of the bridge committee, and City Engineer Clayton, brought out the fact that all parties interested would prefer a bridge or viaduct at Mitchell street instead of a grade crossing to extend Alabama, and it is by no means unlikely that the movement will result in the reopening of the bridge question. Mr. Egan told the committee the city should not want a grade crossing because it would endanger life and limb and property. The reply of the committee was, "Well, give us a bridge at Mitchell street, then."

Then the discussion was turned to the bridge question. It was taken up where it was left off several months ago, when the scheme to lower the railroad tracks was suggested. The committee told Mr. Egan the bridge had been a good one about viaducts and bridges and other viaductary schemes and then had deserted the city to hold the bag alone. The city wanted something done about the proposed improvement, and the committee said it was willing to act instead of talk. Mr. Egan came back at the committee by suggesting to it the propriety of the city making a proposition to that made by Mr. Comer and Mr. Spencer last spring, in which the roads agreed to donate \$25,000 toward paying for the bridge.

City Engineer Clayton said the roads had estimated the cost of the viaduct at \$75,000. In his opinion that amount is insufficient. He got out his maps of Alabama and Mitchell streets and the ground was inspected on paper. Mr. Egan practically told the committee his road would oppose the establishment of a grade crossing, but he freely discussed the bridge question, and the roads will probably take up that subject again.

Mr. Egan assured the committee that his road appreciates the demand and necessity for a better crossing at Alabama or Mitchell street, and he promised to give the subject consideration. He will inform President Comer of the situation and of the desires of the bridge committee and it is likely that a general conference will be held on the subject at an early date. Mr. Comer expected to be in Atlanta this week, but Mr. Egan says he was detained at Savannah by pressing matters. Mr. Egan left last night for Savannah.

\$26.15—Round Trip to New York.
On August 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Central of Georgia railway will sell excursion tickets to New York and return via Savannah and steamer at following low rates: Round trip, \$26.15. Carfare, \$12.35; Steamer, \$2.30; Meals, \$1.10. Correspondingly low rates for return. Tickets good for 15 days. Through coaches and sleeping cars to principal eastern cities via this route. For information, apply to agents or to S. H. HARDWICK, G. A. P. A., Robinson, city ticket and passenger agent; S. B. Webb, T. P. A., No. 16 Wall st., Atlanta, Ga.; Howell, T. P. A., August-10-12

\$15.25.
Atlanta to Richmond and Norfolk and Return, via Southern Railway.

On August 12th, 13th and 14th the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Washington, Richmond and Norfolk at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for 15 days from date of sale. Through coaches and sleeping cars to principal eastern cities via this route. For information, apply to agents or to S. H. HARDWICK, G. A. P. A., Robinson, city ticket and passenger agent; S. B. Webb, T. P. A., No. 16 Wall st., Atlanta, Ga.; Howell, T. P. A., August-10-12

Low Rate Excursion to Eastern Cities via Southern Railway.
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Opening—D. B. Hollis—Opening
Grand opening of my new place, 33 Marietta St., between Elkin-Watson drug store and Columbia theater, tomorrow, Saturday, August 7th. Superb lunch etc. Old, well-lagered Pilsener Beer on tap. fri sat

\$17.50
Atlanta to Washington and Return, via Southern Railway.

Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th and 14th, limited to 15 days from date of sale. One fare for the round trip to Washington, Richmond and Norfolk from all stations on these dates. For information apply to agents Southern Railway Company.

S. H. HARDWICK, G. A. P. A.
W. D. ALLEN, D. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

ALDERMEN CONCUR IN COUNCIL ACTION

All Matters Passed Upon Monday Are Approved by the Board.

A COMMITTEE TO NORFOLK
Resolution To Send It Was Concurred in Without Opposition.

SOCIALISTS CAN HOLD MASS MEETING
Resolution Permitting a Meeting at the Old Well Site Tomorrow Night Is Approved by the Board.

The aldermanic board has concurred in the resolution adopted by council Monday instructing the mayor and street committee and the city engineer and commissioner of public works to visit Norfolk, Va., to inspect the different paving materials used in that city. The resolution will be approved by the mayor and the party will leave for Norfolk Monday at noon.

The board held its regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The resolution to permit the Atlanta socialists to hold a public mass meeting at the junction of Marietta and Peachtree streets tomorrow night was concurred in. Judge Anderson was asked about the law on the subject and he said the mayor and council are the mayor and chairman of the police board can issue permits for meetings on the streets.

The board concurred in all the routine matters passed by the board and the session was short and unimportant. Venable Bros. will be paid \$200 for curbing laid in front of the Technological school. The board concurred in a resolution to that effect. Mrs. Albert, wife of the policeman shot several weeks ago, will be paid \$200. The board concurred in the action of the council to that effect.

Alderman Hirsch presided over the meeting. Aldermen Tolbert, Woodward, Rice and Mitchell were present. Alderman Dimmock was unable to be present.

Appropriation for Street Work.
Comptroller Goldsmith submitted a report showing the following facts in connection with the appropriation for street work and the money already passed up for work to be done this year:

Appropriation for permanent paving—\$54,416
Amount already appropriated—\$1,310
Balance available—\$53,106

Streets ordinary appropriation—\$26,000
Passed up—\$16,535
Amount available—\$9,465

Latent sewer appropriation—\$30,000
Passed up—\$7,551
Available—\$22,449

Appropriation for trunk sewers—\$20,000
Passed up—\$1,000
Available—\$19,000

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all blood diseases and will average to last a year.

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And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Toner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

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BANKERS, STOCKS, HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL PAPER AND REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.
Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, TO LOAN or BORROW, I can be of service to you. Correspondence invited.

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Rates 5 to 8 per cent, according to amount and security. Money always on hand in any amount and furnished immediately upon execution of papers. Interest and principal payable in Atlanta. By coming to us you deal with the principal and not a broker. Our connections have been largely extended recently and we have better facilities than ever for handling mortgages and the highest grades commercial paper.

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7 PERCENT
Investment Securities
Interest and principal guaranteed, free of all taxes, and non-assessable. A limited amount. For full information call on
Atlanta Loan and Investment Co.,
311 Equitable Building.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited

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Two thousand building lots for sale in College Park by the new Manchester Company. You can take your choice. Beautifully shaded lots, double tracks.

Half Hour Schedules, New Depot
Chert road, splendid colleges and other attractions. Small cash payment and long time given. Will build residences on monthly instalments. Apply to D. U. SLOAN at College Park, or W. A. HEMPHILL, Constitution office.

We are selling nearly everything in the house at 50 per cent less than original prices. Read all the advertising in these columns and compare our offerings with others. The bargains we present are unequalled—unprecedented. Tremendous values are responsible for the brisk business you see going on beneath this roof in the very heart of summer. It's quite unnecessary for us to refer to quality and style. Would be superfluous. All are familiar with the character of the goods we sell. Not a flaw or fault can be found.

M. R. Emmons & Co.
Formerly Eads-Neel Co.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents

\$4,000—Splendid 9-room house and lot on north side, near In: paved street and curbing; heating now for \$35 per month. It is worth \$4,000.
\$2,500—35 acres land near Decatur and 9-room house, not quite completed; improvements are worth the price; all kinds of fruits, etc.
\$4,500—Beautiful Peachtree lot, 62 feet front, only 70 feet deep.
\$4,000—Beautiful Lloyd street lot near Crum-

\$750—For some of these beautiful lots of all persons who have city lots, suburban homes or farms for sale or exchange in Fulton or adjoining counties. You will be greatly interested in what we have to say in reply.
We buy, sell or exchange city property, farms, mill sites, etc., on terms reasonable. This is the place for buyers and sellers of real estate to meet or be put into quick communication with each other. If you want your property pushed and advertised, call on or address

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No. 20 North Pryor St., Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent,
14 Wall St., Kimball House.

PEACHTREE HOMES FOR RENT.
I have two or three beautiful Peachtree homes which I desire to rent to select tenants. One of them is situated near the corner of Peachtree and Ponce de Leon Circle. It is one of the most modern and perfect homes in Atlanta. Heated by furnace, lighted by electricity and equipped with every convenience necessary to a house. The furnishings are exquisite.

I desire a first-class tenant immediately.
G. W. ADAIR,
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ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 23 Peachtree Street.

CHOICE place of central property that will net over 7 per cent. Good improvement. Amount \$2,000. Terms reasonable. \$2100 BUYS 5-room cottage, lot 6x13 to 10-foot alley on Johnson avenue.
BEAUTIFUL home on Georgia avenue; nice corner lot, elegant neighborhood, home has all conveniences; well built and nicely arranged. Would like to show this to home seeker.

WE sell very early terms 5-room cottage, corner lot, 7x25 ft. on Sells avenue. Convenient to car use. Why pay rent. \$12 bargain in large lot on Greenview street. Owner willing to sacrifice.
\$1,000 BUYS 14 acres fronting Sycamore street and Greenview in Decatur.
18 ACRES fronting railroad at McCosco station, on central railroad; lies beautifully; can be bought cheap.

WE HAVE any number of fine farms all sizes at and near Clarkston, Ga., to sell or exchange for city property. We have a gentleman at Clarkston who will take pleasure in showing different places. Call at our office for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
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23 Peachtree Street.

Thos. H. Northern. Walker Dunson.
NORTHERN & DUNSON.
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Bldg. WEST PEACHTREE—Eight-room house, all modern conveniences; large lot, 6x1190 to alley, for only \$4,500.
7-ROOM, 2-story house, east front, Capitol avenue, \$2,800.
LOT 6x150, covered with oak grove, between the Peachtrees, for only \$600.
CORNER LOT 50x150, Formwalt street, block Pryor street, just \$1,600.
PIEDMONT AVENUE—Corner lot, near Calhoun street school, for only \$1,600.
MONEY on hand always to loan on Atlanta real estate.

IN A BLOCK of Peachtree street—We have a 2-story house for sale in 2-room house on paved street; nice level lot. Come and see or you will miss great opportunity to buy home in select locality. Price only \$2,900.

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WARDROBES, CHINA PRESSES AND FOLDING BEDS.
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